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7590	10/03/2003		EXAMINER GAGLIARDI, ALBERT J	
James C. Wray Suite 300 1493 Chain Bridge Road McLean, VA 22101			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2878	

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/881,104

Applicant(s)

PANDELISEV, KIRIL A.

Examiner

Albert J. Gagliardi

Art Unit

2878

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 June 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-177 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 9,13,14,16-22,33,42,46-54,64,67-147 and 154-177 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8,10-12,15,23-32,34-41,43-45,48,55-63,65,66,133-161,167,168,170-175 and 177 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 133-147 and 154-177 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 June 2001 and 16 June 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☒ The proposed drawing correction filed on 16 June 2003 is: a) ☒ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Newly submitted claims 133-147, and 154-177 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: new claims 133-147, 154-161, 168, 172-175 and 177 relate to a variety of new species of using the apparatus in combination with other methods or apparatus while new claims 162-177 relate to a new and/or non-elected species (a species not including a holder).

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 133-147 and 154-177 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

2. Claims 13, 14, 16-22, 33, 42, 46-54, 64 and 67-132 were previously withdrawn from consideration as being drawn to a non-elected species.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the methods and apparatus suggested by the new claims (though not considered) must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Art Unit: 2878

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 133-150, 152-161, 167-168, 170-175 and 177 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: new claims 133-148, 153-161, 168, 172-175 and 177 directed to methods of using embodiments of the invention in combination with other methods or apparatus; new claims 149-150, 152 and 167 directed to new properties of an optical coupler; new claim 170 directed to the use of an amplifier; and new claim 171 directed to the use of radiation sources.

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claims 3-4, 55-63, 148, and 151-152 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 3, the limitation "that the fibers are long for reducing dark current" is indefinite. The examiner notes that the term "long" is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "long" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a

Art Unit: 2878

standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. The length of the fibers necessary to reduce dark current is rendered indefinite.

Regarding claims 4 and 148, the limitation that the “scintillator is ruggedized for use far below an earth surface” is indefinite. The examiner notes that it is unclear what, if any, limitations are imposed on the scintillator such that it is “ruggedized” for use far below an earth surface. The examiner further notes that the term “far” is a relative term which also renders the claim indefinite. The term “far” is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. The configuration of the scintillator is rendered indefinite.

Regarding claim 55-63, claim 55 recites the limitation “the single or multiple optical fibers” in line 5. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Claims 56-63 are rejected on the basis of their dependency. The examiner notes that no art rejections are being made on the claims because the basis for such rejections would be unclear.

Regarding claim 151-152, claim 151 recites the limitation wherein “a space between the detectors is filled” There is insufficient antecedent basis for a limitation of a detector in the claim. Claim 152 is rejected on the basis of its dependency. The examiner notes that no art rejections are being made on the claims because the basis for such rejections would be unclear.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2878

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-6, 10-12, 34-39, 43-45, 65-66, 148 and 153 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reed (US 5,313,065) in view of Attix (US 5,006,714)

Regarding claim 1, *Reed* discloses a fiber optic enhanced scintillator apparatus (Figs. 1-4) comprising a scintillator body (20), surfaces on the body for directing photons toward a photon output (45) for receiving and conducting the photons produced by the scintillator; and an elongated light conducting optical fiber (40) with a proximal end connected to the photon output (45).

Reed does not specifically disclose that the light conducting means is formed from a plurality of fibers.

Regarding the plurality of fibers, it is well known and considered as a functionally equivalent alternate design choice to substitute multiple fibers for a single fiber (see for example *Attix* at col. 3, lines 64-65). Therefore, absent some degree of criticality, the use of a plurality of distinct optical fibers would have been an obvious (if not inherent) design choice within the skill of a person of ordinary skill in the art depending on the needs of the particular application.

Regarding claim 2, *Reed* discloses a photon detector (15) connected to the distal end of the optical fibers (modification suggested by *Attix*).

Regarding claim 3, as best understood, *Reed* discloses that the optical fibers may be long (see generally Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 4, as best understood, in the apparatus disclosed by *Reed*, the scintillator is ruggedized for use far below an earth surface (inherent in view of its location) wherein the

Art Unit: 2878

optical fibers extend from the scintillator far below the earth's surface to the detector mounted above the earth's surface (see generally Fig. 1; col. 1, lines 40-55).

Regarding claims 5 and 6, although not specifically disclosed by *Reed*, the use of optical couplings, including micro lenses, are well known. Those skilled in the art appreciate that such couplings can allow easier coupling of optical components as well as improved signal transmission. Therefore, depending on the needs of the particular application, it would have been obvious to a person or ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus to further include an optical coupling, including a microlens and/or microlens array, between the scintillator body and the output to allow for easier coupling of the components and improved signal transmission.

Regarding claims 10, 11 and 12, although *Reed* does not specifically disclosed the use of an electronic cooler, magnetic shielding, or electromagnetic shielding connected to the detector, those skilled in the art appreciate that the use of such coolers and shielding are well known for use in improving detector sensitivity and reducing unwanted signal noise. Therefore, depending on the needs of the particular application, it would have been obvious to a person or ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus to further include an electronic cooler and shielding to allow for improved detector sensitivity and reduced signal noise.

Regarding claims 34-39, 43-45, and 65-66, the fiber optic enhanced scintillator method recited according to claims 34-39 is suggested by the apparatus suggested by *Reed*, and *Attix* as applied to claims 1-6 and 10-12 above and is rejected accordingly.

Regarding claims 148 and 153, *Reed suggests* that the scintillator is ruggedized with fibers leading to a detector (see explanation regarding claims 4 and 2 above). *Reed* further suggests that the detector is mounted at a location wherein the effects of mechanical shock and

Art Unit: 2878

temperature (i.e., non-hostile locations) are minimized (col. 1, lines 26-30). Although *Reed* does not specifically disclose that the detector is located below the earth's surface, absent some degree of criticality, such particular location would have been a matter of routine design choice within the skill of a person of ordinary skill in the art depending on the needs of the particular application.

10. Claims 7-8, 40-41 and 149-150 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reed* and *Attix* as applied above, and further in view of Bourdinaud *et al.* (US 5,103,099).

Regarding claim 7, *Reed* does not specifically suggest the use of a second optical coupler connected to the scintillator body remote from the first optical coupler, and a second array of microlenses in the optical coupler for directing photons from a second part of the scintillator body to a second output and further comprising second optical fibers connected to the second output.

Regarding the use of a second optical coupler connected to the scintillator body remote from the first optical coupler, and a second array of microlenses in the optical coupler for directing photons from a second part of the scintillator body to a second output and further comprising second optical fibers connected to the second output *Bourdinaud* discloses a fiber optic enhanced scintillator apparatus wherein a single scintillator body (8) may in functionally equivalent alternative arrangements include a one or more sets of optical fibers (4, 46) optically coupled to the scintillator body at areas remote from each other (compare Figs. 1 and 4). Therefore, absent some degree of criticality, it would have been an obvious design choice within the skill of a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus suggested by *Reed* to further include the use of a second optical coupler connected to the scintillator body in view of

Art Unit: 2878

the known functionally equivalent arrangements suggested by *Bourdinaud*. The use of microlenses would have been a matter of routine design choice (see explanation regarding claim 6 above).

Regarding claim 8, as best understood, *Reed* discloses that optical fibers may be connected to a single detector (15).

Regarding claims 40-41, the fiber optic enhanced scintillator method recited according to claims 40-41 is suggested by the apparatus suggested by *Reed*, *Attix*, and *Bourdinaud* as applied to claims 7-8 above and is rejected accordingly.

Regarding claims 149-150, regarding the use of an optical coupler that can modify the light wavelength emitted by the scintillator, the use of wavelength shifting material for optimizing the wavelength emitted from a scintillator so as to better match the waveguide or photosensor are well-known and would have been a matter of routine design choice within the skill of a person of ordinary skill in the art depending on the needs of the application.

11. Claims 15 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reed*, *Attix* and *Bourdinaud*, and further in view of *Meisner et al.* (US 4,904,865).

Regarding claim 15, *Reed*, *Attix* and *Bourdinaud* (see explanation regarding claim 7 above) suggest the apparatus includes a second output and first and second optical couplers. *Reed*, *Attix* and *Bourdinaud* do not specifically suggest that the coupler bodies are elastomeric. Regarding the use of an elastomeric coupling, *Meisner* discloses (Fig. 4) a scintillator apparatus for use in below ground applications including a scintillator body (160) and an elastomeric optical coupler (164), which additionally functions as a shock absorber (col. 6, lines 26-27). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the

Art Unit: 2878

apparatus suggested by *Reed*, *Attix* and *Bourdinaud* so as to utilize elastomeric couplings in order to reduce the potential for damage caused by shock.

Regarding claim 48, the fiber optic enhanced scintillator method recited according to claim 48 is suggested by the apparatus suggested by *Reed*, *Attix*, *Bourdinaud* and *Meisner* as applied to claim 15 above and is rejected accordingly.

12. Claims 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reed* and *Attix* and further in view of *Inaba et al.* (US 5,331,961).

Regarding claim 23, *Reed* discloses that the scintillator body (20) may comprise at least one additional individual scintillator body (i.e., plural channels) wherein each additional body is comprised of scintillator material, surfaces for directing photons toward a photon output for receiving and conduction the photons produced by the scintillator, and a holder (30) for holding the scintillator bodies in an array (col. 2, lines 59-62).

The examiner notes that while *Reed* does not disclose that each of the additional scintillator bodies includes light conducting optical fibers optically coupled to the photon output (*Reed* discloses a unique arrangement wherein a single fiber bundle is optically coupled, either directly or indirectly, to all of the scintillator bodies, those skilled in the art appreciate that a variety of functionally equivalent means for directing light from a scintillator are well known in the art including means wherein each of a plurality of scintillator bodies (4, 5) includes its own set of optical fibers (6, 7) optically coupled to the photon output of the scintillator body (see for example *Inaba* at Fig. 1). Therefore, absent some degree of criticality, it would have been an obvious design choice within the skill of a person of ordinary skill in the art depending on the needs of the particular application to modify the arrangement disclosed by *Reed* such that each of

Art Unit: 2878

the additionally scintillator bodies includes a sets of optical fibers coupled to the scintillator bodies in view of the known functional equivalence thereof for directing photons from a scintillator body.

Regarding claim 24, although *Reed*, *Attix* and *Inaba* do not specifically suggest the use of microlenses connected to each scintillator body for coupling photons from the body to the proximal ends of the optical ends of the optical fibers, the use of microlenses are well known (see explanation regarding claim 6 above) and would have been an obvious design choice.

13. Claims 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reed*, *Attix* and *Inaba* as applied above, and further in view of *Kaufman et al.* (US 2002/00870079 A1).

Regarding claims 25 and 26, although *Reed*, *Attix* and *Inaba* do not specifically disclose that the holder is flexible and resilient, *Reed* does disclose that the design of the probe body can be tailored to the particular monitoring scenario. Resilient and flexible holders are well known. *Kaufman*, for example, discloses (Fig. 1) a scintillation detector including a plurality of scintillation bodies (28) housed in a flexible and resilient holder (22). *Kaufman* teaches that such an arrangement allows for flexibility and easier introduction of the detector to the desired location (pars. 31, 35). Therefore, depending on the needs of the particular application, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize a holder that is flexible and resilient so as to allow for easier introduction of the of the detector at the desired location.

Regarding claim 27, in the apparatus suggested by *Reed*, *Attix*, *Inaba* and *Kaufman* (see explanation regarding claims 25-26 above), the holder is elongated and flexible and the plural scintillator bodies are arranged axially in the holder.

Art Unit: 2878

14. Claims 28-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reed*, *Attix*, *Inaba* and *Kaufman* as applied above, and further in view of *Bourdinaud*.

Regarding claim 28, *Bourdinaud* (see explanation regarding claim 7 above) discloses a functionally equivalent alternative coupling arrangement using a plurality of optical couplers provided on the sides of the scintillator bodies (see generally Figs. 2-6).

Regarding claim 29, absent some degree of criticality, the particular cross-section of the optical coupler is viewed as a matter of routine design choice depending on the needs of the particular application and further depending on the shape of the scintillator body which is also a matter of routine design choice (see explanation regarding claim 31 below).

Regarding claim 30, in the apparatus suggested by *Reed*, *Attix*, *Inaba*, *Kaufman* and *Bourdinaud* (see explanation regarding claims 23 and 28 above), *Reed* suggests that the plurality of scintillators are angularly related to an axial direction (apparently a 0 ° angle) of the holder (30) and wherein the optical fibers are connected to at least one lateral edge of the scintillator (suggestion of *Bourdinaud*).

Regarding claim 31, *Reed* discloses that the choice of the particular cross-section of the scintillator bodies depends on the needs of the particular application (col. 2, lines 63-65). Those skilled in the art appreciate that a wide variety of cross-sectional shapes, particularly round, square and rectangular, are well known and, absent some degree of criticality, would have been an matter of routine design choice depending on the needs of the particular application.

Regarding claim 32, *Bourdinaud* (see explanation regarding claim 28 above), *Bourdinaud* discloses that the optical fibers may include first and second groups of optical fibers connected on opposite side edges of the scintillator bodies (see generally Fig. 4).

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been have been fully considered but they are not persuasive and/or are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

16. Regarding applicant's argument against the rejections of paragraph 8 of the previous office action, such arguments are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection. The examiner further notes applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., photocouplers and coupling lens arrays were not an recited in the rejected claims. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

17. Regarding applicant's arguments against the rejections of paragraph 9 of the previous office action that certain elements are not well known, the examiner calls applicant's attention to Kohno (US 5,381,225) citing the well-known use of functionally equivalent optical couplers utilizing a microlens array (col. 1, lines 60-64); Sekela *et al.* (US 6,222,192) citing the well-known use of magnetic field shielding (col. 3, lines 54-56); Turner *et al.* (US 5,931,000) citing the well-known use of thermal electric coolers (col. 2, lines 19-44); and Swithers *et al.* (US 5,750,980) citing the well-known use of electromagnetic shielding and the need for cooling (col. 1, lines 57-67).

18. In response to applicant's argument that the combination of *Reed* and *Bourdinaud* is improper, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what

Art Unit: 2878

the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). In this case, the *Bourdinaud* reference is used properly for the teaching of known, functionally equivalent, alternative means for optically coupling light from a scintillator body. As for specific motivation, the examiner notes that an express suggestion to substitute one equivalent component or process for another is not necessary to render such a substitution obvious. *In re Fout*, 675 F.2d 297, 213 USPQ 532 (CCPA 1982). See MPEP 2144.06. The examiner notes that the fluorescent fibers described in *Bourdinaud* does not constitute a teaching away from the present invention because the reference is used for the teaching of optical coupling to a scintillator body, not for the use of specific fibers.

19. In response to applicant's argument that the combination of *Reed* and *Meisner* is improper, the examiner reiterates that the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). In this case, the *Meisner* reference is used for the teaching that it is known in the art to utilize optical couplings with elastomeric properties for coupling light from a scintillator body located in a hostile environment. The examiner notes that the location of the photomultiplier tube as described by *Meisner* does not constitute a teaching away from the present invention because the reference is used for the teaching of elastomeric materials for optical coupling, not for specific locations of a photomultiplier tube.

Art Unit: 2878

In response to applicant's argument that the combination of *Reed* and *Kaufman* is improper, the examiner reiterates that the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). In this case, the *Kaufman* reference is used for the teaching that it is known in the art to utilize a variety of holder type arrangements, including flexible arrangement, depending on the need of the application. The examiner notes that the purported use of the apparatus as described by *Kaufman* does not constitute a teaching away from the present invention because the reference is used for the teaching of flexible holders, not for a purported use.

Conclusion

20. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

21. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

Art Unit: 2878

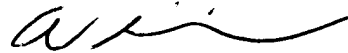
however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Albert J. Gagliardi whose telephone number is (703) 305-0417.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday from 9 AM to 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David P. Porta can be reached on (703) 308-4852. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.



Albert J. Gagliardi
Examiner
Art Unit 2878

AJG